



D.H. Shankaramurthy's Contributions for the Reformation of Higher Education in Karnataka

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Abstract

This Research paper highlights the importance and methods of higher education in India in general and Karnataka in particular. The researcher tries to analyze the accessibility of higher education for various segments in Rural Karnataka and also it discuss the major policies had been taken by Karnataka Government at the time of Sri D.H Shankarmurthy as the Minister of higher Education. At the suggestive part the Researcher suggested some of the important measures to be taken by the Government to enhance higher education in rural India in general and Rural Karnataka in particular. The Researcher used secondary data available several in books, journals, proceedings of Legislative Council of Karnataka.

Keywords: Higher Education, Rural area, Social justice, Rural Students, Educational institutions, Quality Assurance, GER.

According UGC: Higher Education system in India has grown in a remarkable way, particularly in the post independence period and has to become one of the largest system of it's kind in the world. The System has many issues of concern at present like financing, management, access, equity and relevance. Higher Education as a powerful tool to build a knowledge based information society of the 21st century.

Dr Radhakrishna: Defines Education as the instrument for social, economic , cultural change, for social and National integration for increasing productivity Education should be properly utilized. "The importance of Education is not only in Knowledge and Skill, but it is to help us to live with others.

Objectives of the paper:

- 1) Historical background of higher education in Karnataka.
- 2) Contributions of D.H. Shankaramurthy as the minister of Higher Education.
- 3) Present status of Higher education in Karnataka.

Higher education is post secondary education third level or tertiary education in an optional final stage of formal learning that occurs after delivered at universities, academies, colleges. Higher education is also available through certain college level institutions including vocational schools, Trade schools, degree colleges and universities.

Higher education shall be made equally accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means, and it particular by the progressive introduction of free education.

Higher education includes teaching, research, within the realm of teaching. It includes both the undergraduate level and post graduate level. India's higher education is the third largest in the world next to the United States and China. The main governing body at the tertiary level is the University Grant Commission which enforces its standard advises the Government and helps coordinate between the centre and state. As per the latest 2011 census about 8.15% (68 millions) of India's are graduates with union territories of Chandigarh (24.65%) and Delhi 22.56% to topping the list. Indian higher education system has expanded at a fast pace by adding nearly 20,000 colleges and more than 8 million students in a decade from 2000-01 to 2010-11. 2016 India has 799 universities under that 44 Central universities and 540 State universities. 5 institutions established and functioning under the state Act and 75 institutions of National importance which include AIIMS, IIT'S and NIT's among others. Other institutions include 39071 colleges as Government Degree colleges including 1800 exclusive women's colleges functioning under these universities and Institutions as reported by the UGC in 2016.

The department of Higher Education MHRD is responsible for the overall development of the basic infrastructure of higher education sector both in terms of policy and planning under a planned development process. The department looks after expansion of access and qualitative improvement in the Higher education world class universities, colleges and other institutions.

THE ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA:

To provide opportunities of Higher education to socially deprived communities and remove disparities by promoting the inclusion of women minorities, rural and differently abled persons . To remove regional imbalances in access to higher education by setting up of institutions in unnerved and underserved area. To expand the Higher education sector in all modes of delivery to increase the Gross enrollment ration(GER) in Higher Education to 15% by 2011-12, 21% by 2016-17 and 30% by 2030 enhancement of Gross enrolment ratio by expanding access through all modes to improve the quality and to promote academic reforms, to setting up of new educational institutions, use of technology in Higher education.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA

In Karnataka given importance to Higher education to establish the new colleges and universities in the state and also given provision for establishment of private and deemed universities.

Universities in Karnataka

1.State Universities	- 28
2.Deemed Universities	- 11
3.Private Universities	- 14
4.Central Universities	- 01
5.National importance Institutions	- 04

In Karnataka establishment of colleges for not only traditional courses and also introduced the new Engineering, Medical, professional, Vocational, Agricultural and Nursing colleges. To improve the Higher learning in Karnataka, recently the Karnataka state Government had introduced universities in each district and also autonomous colleges for improvement of higher education and free education for Girls up to post graduation. 2017-18 onwards Karnataka Congress Government implemented distribution of laptops to the Degree students who have enrolled in Government First Grade Colleges.

Department of Collegiate education with its inception in the year 1960 has been striving to make quality higher education affordable and accessible to all sections of students. With a firm concern for the overall development of the students the department has been taking keen interest to see that students belonging to the most backward communities. Women and rural students are not deprived of the accessibility to tertiary education.

Colleges

1960 - 18
2006 -163
2007 -354
2014 -362
2016 - 412

The department manages planning, administration and funding of 412 Government and 321 private aided colleges across the state with the help of six regional offices located at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Shimoga, Dharwad and Gulbarga.

5400 working faculty and 2150 support and Administrative staff 3. 04 lakh students, 1737 lakh Girls, 1310 lakh Boys.

149275 students in Arts stream
1,74,893 students in commerce and management stream,
28650 students in Science stream ,
625 students in law stream
11355 students in P.G. Courses.
7 UG Courses with 153 combinations of 61 subjects.
107 Arts combinations and 30 Arts subjects.
47 Science combinations and 30 science subjects.

PG Courses in 10 subjects

U.G.Courses

BA	398
B.COM	376
BBM	295
B.SC	269
BCA	27

P.G.Courses

MA	61
M.COM	43
M.SC	25
MCA	01
MBA	04

Enrollment in Higher Education in Karnataka

	Male	Female	Total
All Categories	- 26.3	25.9	26
S C	- 19.3	18	18.7
S T	- 19.3	15	16

Engineering colleges and other colleges

	Engineering colleges	Polytechnic	other	Total
Govt	11	81	8	100
Private Aided	11	44	26	81
Private UnAided	202	171	49	498

Karnataka is the leading state Where we can notice ample Engineering and other Professional colleges. Karnataka is catering the higher education needs of the rest of the states.The following data shows these details below

Targets for 2020

	2008-	2020
Gross enrollment rate (Higher Education)	-----	12% - 25%
Propotion of accredited higher education institutes	---	30% 100%
Number of universities in Karnataka	-----	16 50

(based on National Knowledge Commission recommendations)

In 2006 D.H.ShankaraMurthy has occupied the position of a Cabinet Minister and held the prestigious portfolio of Higher education in Karnataka for tenure of 20 months. From pre independence 1947 to post independence i.e., 2007 there were only 156 Degree colleges. In 2007 he was instrumental in approving and starting of 184 Degree colleges thus bringing a radical change in educational system in the state and streamlined the institutions to impart good education to the students. He has given important to research work in Higher Education. He has visited America and China Universities collaboration with state universities.

On 9th June 2008 he took the charge of State Planning Board (an Apex Advisory body of the Government) by becoming the Deputy chairman of the Board. He monitored creation of a document of Karnataka Vision-2020

Which gives a new shape to the all round development of the state. Under the vision-2020 D.H.Shankaramurthy gave the importance to Higher education.

THRUST ON ENRICHING HIGHER EDUCATION

It is essential that students in universities are exposed to various fields of study, such education will give them new perspectives and will influence the way they perceive issues. However, even with the availability of different causes of study, there would be little cross learning if not facilitated by the structure of programmes offered by the universities. To facilitate cross learning universities will be encouraged to shift from the existing 'plate-meal' approach where courses for each programme are fixed to a 'cafeteria' approach where students have opportunities to choose from a variety of courses under broad guidelines.

1. The Students should be given flexibility not only to choose courses within the universities but also to take up exchange programmes in national/international universities.
2. The state will work towards transforming its universities into centers of excellence.
3. The state will facilitate greater interaction between the industry and academia through creation of appropriate structural interface like industry-university councils.
4. The state will set up a knowledge network to connect all the university libraries and ensure that have access to relevant national and international publications.

FINDINGS /SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING OF HIGHER EDUCATION

1. Industry and Academia connection : Industry and academia connect to ensure curriculum and skill in line with requirements.
2. Innovative practices : The new technologies offer vast opportunities for progress in all walks of life. It offers opportunities for economic growth, improved health, better service delivery, improved learning and socio-cultural advances.
3. Higher education develop strong democratic values among masses.
4. Quality of learning and teaching.
5. Student employability: Practical and industry oriented instead of traditional methods being employability is a very important aspect.
6. Maintain the proper guidelines for using the Government fund.
7. Higher education demands job friendly syllabus.
8. Make the Curriculum Dynamic not Dogmatic.

Conclusion

The Karnataka Higher Education system had passed from various difficulties in the post Independence period. But still the India and Karnataka Higher education system has progressed well. There are several improvements in Higher Education Government implemented many programmes to improve the Higher learning. Higher Education in Karnataka struggling hard to meet the global standard, so for budget allocation to Higher Education is considerably less. In order to attain expected GER budget allocation has to be enhanced. Higher Education has to be made employment oriented, through the primary aim is focused, on knowledge seeking emphasis given to the vision of D.H. Shankaramurthy.

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